

1. Halla las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

1. $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x}$
2. $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x+1}}{(x-1)^2}$
3. $y = (x^2 - 3x)^3$
4. $f(x) = (x+5)^{x^2+3}$
5. $f(x) = L\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$
6. $y = \frac{7}{3}(2x^5 + 8x)^6$
7. $f(x) = (x^3 - 2x + 1) \cos x$
8. $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{3x-1}$
9. $y = \operatorname{sen} 3x$
10. $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+2}$
11. $f(x) = \frac{4x-1}{2x-2}$
12. $y = \cos(5x^7 + 8)$
13. $f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)$
14. $f(x) = 2^{5x}$
15. $y = \operatorname{sen}^5 x$
16. $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x^2 - 1)$
17. $f(x) = (x+1) \cdot e^{2x+1}$
18. $y = e^{-x^2}$
19. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} + \sqrt{5}$
20. $f(x) = 3x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$
21. $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$
22. $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x} + x^3 \cos x$
23. $f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{-x}$
24. $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$
25. $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{(x-1)^2}$
26. $f(x) = \frac{x \cdot e^x}{\ln x}$
27. $y = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x^2+8x}$
28. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^3 + 5x^2}$
29. $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$
30. $y = \operatorname{ctg}^2(2x+8)^4$
31. $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$
32. $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 3x - 2}$
33. $y = \sec^5(2x+8)$
34. $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x}$
35. $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{x}$
36. $y = \operatorname{cosec}^3(x+7x^9)^2$
37. $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(\ln x)$
38. $f(x) = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x-1}{1-x}$
39. $y = \operatorname{arc} \cos(2x-1)$

2. Calcula la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

40. $y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$
41. $y = (1+3x^4)^5$
42. $y = \frac{x^2-3}{x^2+3}$
43. $y = 5^{4x+7}$
44. $y = (1+x+x^2)^3$
45. $y = 7e^{-x}$
46. $y = \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^{23}$
47. $y = \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^4}$
48. $y = (2\sqrt{x}-3)^7$
49. $y = \sqrt[3]{(5x-3)^2}$
50. $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3-2)^2}}$
51. $y = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{2}$

52. $y = \cos^5(7x^2)$	53. $y = \sqrt[3]{2+5x^2}$	54. $y = \cos^2(2x - \pi)$
55. $y = 3^x + 1$	56. $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$	57. $y = \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x}$
58. $y = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+2}}$	59. $y = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{(x-1)^2}$	60. $y = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x}$
61. $y = \ln\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{3}{x}\right)$	62. $y = (5x^3 + 1)^3 \cdot (x^2 + x + 1)^4$	63. $y = \ln(x^2 + 1)$
64. $y = e^{4x}$	65. $y = (5 - 3\cos x)^4$	66. $y = \ln(2x - 1)$
67. $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$	68. $y = \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^4 x$	69. $y = \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x$
70. $y = \operatorname{sen}^2 x$	71. $y = \operatorname{sen} x^2$	72. $y = \operatorname{sen}^2 x^2$
73. $y = \ln \sqrt{1-x}$	74. $y = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x^2}{2}$	75. $y = \ln(x^2 - 1)$
76. $y = 2^x$	77. $y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$	78. $y = \sqrt[3]{3x^2}$

3. Calcule la ecuación de la recta tangente a la curva $f(x) = \frac{4x-1}{2x-2}$ en el punto de abscisa $x = 0$.

4. Obtén la ecuación de la recta tangente a la función $f(x) = x^2 + 3x$ en el punto de abscisa $x = -1$.

5. Estudiar la continuidad y la derivabilidad de las funciones:

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x^2 & , \text{si } x < 0 \\ x^2 & , \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & , \text{si } x < 0 \\ x-2 & , \text{si } x \in [0,4] \\ x^2-4 & , \text{si } x > 4 \end{cases}$

c) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & , \text{si } x > 1 \\ 6x-3 & , \text{si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & , \text{si } x \in (-1,1) \\ -x+1 & , \text{si } x \geq 1 \\ x+1 & , \text{si } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

e) $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + 2 & , \text{si } x > 2 \\ 2ax + b & , \text{si } x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ determina “a” y “b” para que sea continua y

derivable en $x=2$.